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SIXTH YEAR

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895.

NO. 50.

ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED.)

Miners and Shippers of **COAL AND COKE.**

General Office, Earlington, Ky.

Branch Offices,

A. M. CARROLL, Manager,
337 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

S. H. NEWBOLD, Manager,
342 W. Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

R. G. ROUSE, Manager,
Palmer House, Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

CAPT. T. L. LEE, Manager,
Cor. Main and Auction Sts., Memphis, Tenn.

A. S. FORD, Manager,
327 Upper Second St., Evansville, Ind.

Wholesale Agents, HESSER & WICKHAM, Houser Building, St. Louis, Mo. J. W. BRIDGMAN, 603 Teutonic Building, Chicago, Ill.

Keep a Sharp Lookout for Fresh Items of Interest to the Retail **COAL** and **COKE** TRADE, which will appear from time to time, permanently occupying this space.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

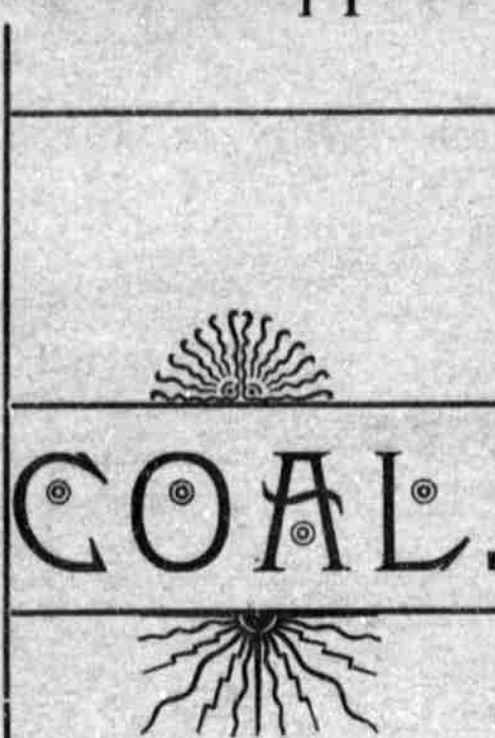
It is likely that the coal receipts for the first ten days in December at Chicago will be by far the heaviest of the season. Not less than 150,000 tons will arrive by vessel, according to reports of the tonnage charters.

The first record we have of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852, and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The engine room of the Valley & Gulf Coal Co., at Sparks, Ill., caught fire. The flames spread rapidly, consuming the engine house and blacksmith shop. By dint of hard work the shaft was saved. One hundred men will be thrown out of work temporarily.

Henry Clay Frick, the coke king, will give a musical hall to Scotland. This magnificent offer has come in the line of several gifts by the proprietor of a large portion of the Connellsville coke region, which was started with his gift to the town of Mt. Pleasant of an observatory which should be free to the citizens of the place and an educational advantage to the public school children.

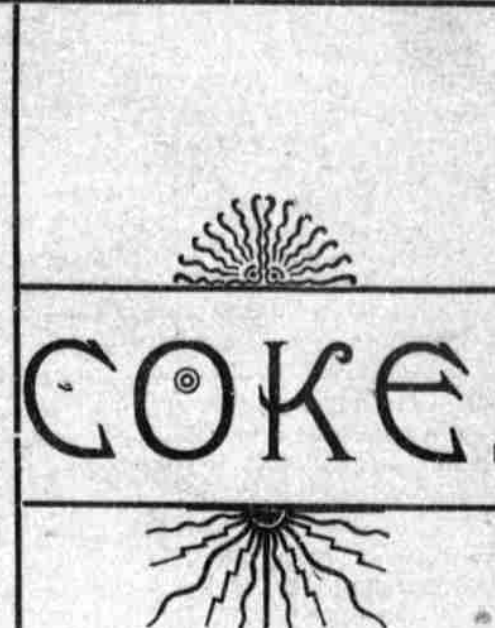
"The nations that rule the earth are those that have iron and coal. They are the world's kings, and make and unmake the world's kings," said a celebrated man. The South has iron and coal in greater quantity and more easily developed than other sections, and hence the South will become the ruling force of this, the ruling nation of the world. But it adds to its coal and iron the control of the cotton trade of the world, and cotton is now as great a factor in creating prosperity as coal and iron, and to these it adds vast forests of virgin timber. No other country in the civilized world has these four—coal, iron, cotton, timber.—Manufacturers Record.



COAL.



Shaking Screen, at St. Bernard Coal Company's No. 9 Mine, Earlington.



COKE.

Famous No. 9 Coal, for all uses, from Earlington, Diamond and St. Charles Mines. Only Vibrating Screens and Picking Tables used. **THE BEST SELECTED COAL IN THE MARKET.**

CRUSHED COKE FOR BASE BURNERS AND FURNACES.

Why buy High-priced Anthracite Coal, when you can get St. BERNARD CRUSHED COKE for a much less price? One ton of the Crushed Coke will do the same work as one ton of the best Anthracite Coal.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND SAVE MONEY.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

The supply of Pittsburgh Coal that has reached Louisville and other river markets is so inconsiderable that the largest dealers are restricting purchases to a daily allowance. There is a good deal said by the Pittsburgh men to influence the people who may purchase Pittsburgh coal, but the fact remains that the supply is short, and Kentucky coal will continue to supply a great many people who have always used Pittsburgh coal. A good proportion of this trade will stick to Kentucky coal.

The question of coal exhaustion need not occupy the minds of the people. There is no such danger for some centuries yet. Of course, the location of mining plants must change in time, as the immediate supply of coal in adjoining hills is exhausted, but even this comes not once in a generation. Earlington is the coal metropolis of Kentucky. Greater quantities of coal have been and are being taken out here than in any other place in the State. The operations of the St. Bernard Coal Co., are greater and their output is larger than the output of any single company in the State except (Hopkins) in which they are interested. But the supply is good here for hundreds of years.

The fact is manifesting itself that mining by machinery promises in the future to be, in a great majority of instances, the only mining method in vogue. In this respect the United States leads the world, and our machinery is being exported to all parts of the globe. There is no industry in the United States where the applicability and value of mining machinery is more apparent than it is in connection with coal mining. We have only to look at the pages of this paper to see the extent to which it enters into business. There are the mining drills; there is the automatic haulage in mines; there are the coal cutters, there are the conveyors, all of which have brought about a saving of time and economy of labor which has enabled the producer to enter into the market upon a basis which otherwise would have been impossible. Of course, all this tends to bring about a revolution in the business conditions which prevailed years ago. From the amount of tonnage that is being mined and disposed of, it is readily seen that the coal producers of the country are keeping pace with the tide of development that is now sweeping over the country. The market must become larger and larger and the opportunities for business relatively greater.—Black Diamond.

WHEN AUTUMN PASSETH BY.

Where purple elderberries vie
With autumn's crimson stain,
A flood of yellow minstrelsy
O'erflows the winding lane,
A myriad insect voices fly,
And rival thrushes reply,
No tree, no tuft of grass is mute
When autumn passeth by.
A perfume rare of ripening leaves
On scorching plumes floats,
And of the scent of browning sheaves
Blends with the cricket's notes;
Each hanging bough a censer swings
Beneath the dromedary sky,
And at her feet rich fragrance flings,
When autumn passeth by.
The spiders thread their gossamer
With jewels of her head;
The thistles strew their down for her,
That softly she may tread;
The hickories still their summer glees
When'er her feet draw nigh,
And gently down the yellow bees
When autumn passeth by.
Strange sorceries the spirit bind
And work a haunting spell;
Weird voices echo on the wind,
And whisper beauty's kneel.
At eventide a lonely star
Comes forth to mourn on high,
And sheds its quivering light afar
When autumn passeth by.
The sweetest song that ever flows
Has sorrow in its strain;
The kindest joy that mortal knows
Is always half a pain.
So life and death combine their art
To charm the ear and eye,
And lovely paths wind the heart
When autumn passeth by.
(—Samuel Minturn Peck)

FORESTRY IN INDIA.

A System Adopted Which Affords a Government Revenue.

B. Ribbentrop, Inspector General of Forests for India, is at the Occidental Hotel. Mr. Ribbentrop is away on an eighteen months' leave of absence, and is showing his daughter some of the sights to be seen on a tour of the world. They have been through Australia, and arrived recently on the steamer Monowai for a tour of United States and Europe. Incidentally, Mr. Ribbentrop proposes to see something of the big forests of the world.

"After eighteen years of legislation," he said, at the Occidental Hotel, "we have succeeded in getting the kind of laws we need in India for the preservation of our forests. Under the system now in vogue the permanency of the big forests in India is assured, and the

Government will get a handsome and permanent income from them.

Last year the Government received 170 lakhs of rupees from the sale of timber. One lakh is supposed to be £10,000, but it is not, on account of the depreciation of silver. However, the profit is large. Of the 170 lakhs of rupees, seventy lakhs were clear profit.

"The Government of India is gradually obtaining possession of all the forest lands. We have now 80,000 square miles of wooded country under our supervision, in which all claims have been proved and permanently settled. When the English took India the forests were in a bad way. Under the Hindoos they were well cared for, and then followed 800 years under Mohammedan sway, when vast tracts of woodland were burned to create grazing lands for flocks. When the English came a tide of Western civilization set in. Railroads were built and houses were constructed, and the improvements wrought such a sad destruction of the forests of the country that the Government deemed it advisable to take prudent steps.

"The Government, at intervals, gives notice that it intends to take a certain piece of forest land so many miles in size, and claimants have six months in which to appear and prove their claims. An individual or town, probably, has a prescriptive right to take building timber from the forest in question. That right is proved and settled permanently, and thereafter only such trees as are marked by the inspector can be cut. We handle the matter scientifically, and in such a manner that the forests are being continually renewed.

"The study of forestry in India is different from what it is in Europe. In all Europe there are not more than seventy different kinds of forest trees. In Burma alone, we have between 1000 and 1100. Some are very valuable and many are not, and it is the propagation of the valuable species and weeding out of those that are useless that require much of our attention. "I spent some time in inspecting the forests of Australia. I admired them greatly, but I can not say that I admired the manner in which they are looked after. The first question I was asked when I arrived in Australia was in relation to Australia's prospects for shipping timber to foreign markets. The people there would cut down any stick of timber if they could profit by it. In India we think first of preserving our forests and look to the profit afterward."—San Francisco Chronicle.

GAMBLING IN MEXICO.

Characters Met with in the Gaming Rooms of the Capital City.

Enter a Mexican gambling saloon when things are a little slack, and you will see the habitués of the monte table discussing the topics of the day, while they roll their cigarettes and loiter back in their chairs as if they had met for no other purpose. Seated on a chair a little removed from the table is a man who has probably inhabited the gambling saloon for days past. He is now overcome with sleep, and as he sits with his legs crossed and his head rocking from side to side one wonders how he can keep his seat, or how it is that his greasy tail hat does not topple off.

Then you will see an unshaven, unkempt fellow, nursing his knee and moodily gazing at the roulette table for hours, while the little ball spins round and the croupier rakes in the coin and hands out the winnings with machine-like deftness and accuracy. No one ever suspects the croupier. Nine out of ten of those who bet and win have no idea of what is coming to them. But they take what the croupier gives them as a matter of course. He has no inducement to cheat, for the bank is not his, and anyway, the bank must win in the long run, come what may.

A Chinaman may saunter in to give some animation to the table. He asks for no chips, but wagers hard, cold silver. Where the Mexican lays \$1 he will lay \$5, and often more than he will win. With the absence of undignified hurry and eagerness peculiar to the Oriental, he does not take in his winnings at once, but produces a cigarette, rolls and lights it, and then lays hold of his dollars. You will be sure to see at any table a mild lunatic with paper and pencil before him, noting each point, and slowly laying the foundations of a "new and infallible system." As if there were any way of obviating a law of nature.

Now and then a young gambler will enter, bringing with him into the heavy-laden atmosphere a gust of fresh fair from the street. He will bet and have a run of luck that will draw to him the attention of all the lackluster eyes that surround the table. One or more will gradually slide up to him, and, with parched, trembling lips, ask him where he is going to place his money, ask leave to follow his lead.

Where but round the gambling table do you see so many and such striking examples of statuesque immobility? You count not by minutes, but by hours, the time that gray-haired votary of chance has sat with his hands folded on the table and his eyes fixed on vacancy. And how much longer will he stay in that posture? Perhaps until the lamps are turned off in the gray morning, or until he staggers off to the pawnshop to raise a pittance. And that man who has sat so long with his head buried in his hands, what is he thinking of? Perhaps of the home as it was once, and as it might have been still.

A sprinkling of Anglo-Saxon is generally there to give heightened piquancy to the scene. No people are more heavily taxed than the French. Leroy Beaulieu, the editor of the Economiste Francaise, puts the total income of the French nation at \$3,600,000,000. Of this sum \$860,000,000 are paid to the State and the communities in the form of taxes of different kinds—nearly 25 per cent. of the income. The public debt amounts to \$7,000,000,000 causing an expenditure of \$260,000,000 for interest, which sum is included in the computation of the general income of the nation. Although there are 50 Germans to every 38 Frenchman, France maintains an army larger than that of Germany, and her expenditure for the navy is nearly as large as that of Great Britain.

TREATMENT OF SPRAINS. It is generally within an hour after the accident that you are called in to see the case. The patient is suffering very severely, and wanting very much to know if "anything is broken." After examining for fracture, order the part to be bathed in extremely hot water, every hour or two, for a period of fifteen minutes at a time. Have the water just as hot as the patient can bear it, and apply with a sponge or cloth, rather than allow the ankle to lie in the water. Then dry and let the part rest quietly, wrapped in flannels, when an application of hamamelis or veratrum and hamamelis may be made. Before retiring apply a flannel bandage tightly around the swollen part, only being careful that the circulation is not cut off. It is surprising how the hot applications relieve the pain and produce absorption and the bandage, by pressure, prevents swelling and inflammation.

Transplanting Oaks and Hickories.

About all country homes where woods are natural it is usually easy to get oak and hickory trees of a suitable size for planting. The difficulty is not so much in getting the trees as it is to get the trees to grow. These trees are what planters know as uncommonly hard ones to transplant, because they have grown up in their wild state. If young seedlings of about 3 to 4 feet can be obtained, and dug with care, so that what root they have is preserved, it is the best size to experiment with. In nursery plantations such a size represents 3 to 4 year old seedlings, and this size is set out with but very few losses; and there need be no more loss with wild trees than with nursery raised ones. If this small size can not be obtained, trees of 6 to 10 feet may be tried, though the larger they are the more the risk. Careful planters now adopt the plan of cutting off nearly every twig, so that nothing but the bare pole is left; and, indeed, this seems the only feasible way to insure success. The work is best done in early spring. There is no need of grubbing down several feet for the sake of getting all the tap root. On a 4-foot tree cut the root off to leave about 1 foot. A tree of 8 to 10 feet may have 18 inches of root left to it. As in all plantings, the earth must be firmly rammed in about the roots. Such sized trees as described, planted in this way, ought not to die.

In regard to the sorts to plant of hickories, the shellbark (Carya alba) and the Western shellbark (Carya sulcata) are the only two to set out for their nuts, unless in places where the pecan nut will thrive. There is not enough known in the East of the Western shellbark. Its nut is of monstrous size, and the kernel full and of excellent quality. The trees to be planted, of all hickories, should be of as small size as possible, as they are even more difficult to transplant than oaks. Of the oaks, so far as timber goes, the white is the best of all, though all are more or less useful. In regard to beauty, there is not a single kind but that would be found just the thing for some particular spot. The most massive growers are the following: White, swamp white, scarlet, Spanish, burr, pin, rock chestnut, red and black. The scarlet and the red find many admirers on account of their colored foliage in the fall. The pin also colors to some extent, and besides that it is an extremely pretty sort, it happens to be a comparatively easy one to transplant. Oaks and hickories give shade as well as fruit, and these are the kinds of trees to use.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE BEE. A most interesting operation was performed at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary a few days ago, when a flat piece of steel measuring three-eighths by one-quarter of an inch was taken from the eye of Joseph Brown, of Plainfield, N. J., by the use of a powerful magnet. Brown was boring through a plate of steel when the chip got into the eye. It was so deeply imbedded that to remove it by the knife would have been to destroy the eye. It was therefore determined to try the magnet. The use of a magnet in removing small particles of iron and steel from the eye is not rare, but the process followed heretofore had been to place the surface of the magnet in contact with the offending substance, when the latter could be easily withdrawn. In Brown's case, however, the exact seat of the trouble could not be located, and the physicians decided to try a new method. The patient was placed in a chair in front of a powerful electro-magnet 2 feet in length. The magnet, which was pointed at the ends nearest the patient, was connected by means of wires with a dynamo. While one of the doctors held Brown's head firmly, the operator gently pushed the patient's chair toward the pointed ends of the magnet until they rested on a level with the injured eye. When within a few inches of the end of the magnet Brown uttered a cry and jumped from the chair. The powerful attractive force of the magnet had drawn the piece of steel outward, cutting the eye as though with a knife. On repetition of the experiment the end of the piece of steel appeared on the surface of the eyeball. The usual magnet treatment was then resorted to and the steel was drawn out. The eye was dressed and Brown assigned to one of the wards in the hospital. It is said that, although the eye has been permanently injured, its sight has probably been saved.

An excellent Christmas gift—Best engraved visiting cards at this office. Order quick.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Whatever is pure is also simple. —Wilmot.

Good taste is the flower of good sense. —Poincelot.

Truth is everlasting, but our ideas of truth are not. —Beecher.

A heavy purse in a fool's pocket is a heavy curse. —Cumberland.

Almost always the most indigent are the most generous. —Stanislaus.

No violent extremes endure; a sober moderation tends secure. —Adeyn.

A woman's lot is made for her by the love she accepts. —George Eliot.

Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue. —Isaac Walton.

A wise neuter joins with neither, but uses both as his honest interest leads him. —Pena.

The sun does not shine for a few trees and flowers, but for the wide world's joys. —Simms.

He who brings ridicule to bear against truth finds in his hand a blade without a hilt. —Landor.

No persons are more frequently wrong than those who will not admit they are wrong. —Rochefoucauld.

There is nothing so agonizing to the fine skin of vanity as the application of a rough truth. —Bulwer.

It is easy for men to write and talk like philosophers, but to act with wisdom, there is the rub. —Rivaroli.

Great men undertake great things because they are great; fools, because they think them easy. —Vauvenargues.

Our distinctions do not lie in the places we occupy, but in the grace and dignity with which we fill them. —Simms.

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date. —Colton.

Brave conquerors! for so you are, that war against your own affections and the huge army of the world's desires. —Shakespeare.

Fiction allures to the severe task by a gayer preface. Embellished truths are the illuminated alphabet of larger children. —Wilmot.

Sensibility would be a good fortress, if she had but one hand; with her right she opens the door to pleasure, but with her left to pain. —Colton.

Vain glorious men are the scorn of the wise, the admiration of fools, the idol of parasites, and the slave of their own vaunts. —Bacon.

The desire to be beloved is ever restless and unsatisfied; but the love that flows out upon others is a perpetual well-spring from a high. —L. M. Child.

As to people saying a few idle words about us, we must not mind that any more than the old church steeple minds the rocks cawing about it. —George Eliot.

The slanderer inflicts wrong by calumniating the absent; and he who gives credit to the calumny before he knows its truth is equally guilty. —Herodotus.

If we must accept fate, we are not less compelled to assert liberty, the significance of the individual, the grandeur of duty, the power of character. —Emerson.

Judge of thine improvement, not by what thou speakest or writest, but by the firmness of thy mind, and the government of thy passions and affections. —Fuller.

Power, unless managed with gentleness and discretion, does but make man the more hated; no interludes of good humor, no starts of bounty, will atone for tyranny and oppression. —Jeremy Collier.

The knowledge we have acquired ought to resemble a great shop without order, and without an inventory; we ought to know what we possess, and be able to make it serve us in our need. —Leibnitz.

Good manners are the settled medium of social, as species is of commercial life; returns are equally expected from both; and people will no more advance their civility to a bear than their money to a bankrupt. —Chesterfield.

It is easy, in the world, to live after the world's opinion; it is easy, in solitude, to live after your own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude. —Emerson.

Hope, of all passions, most betrays us here; joy has her tears and transport has her death; hope, like a cordial, innocent though strong, man's heart at once inspires and serenates, nor makes him pay his wisdom for his joys. —Young.